BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 9 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

THE BATTLE FAMED RIVER.

A Soldier's Reverie.

BY LIEUTENANT HENRY E. ORR.

Alone by the side of the battle-famed river,
With its mythical, marvellous measures,
The brave soldier's heart upturns to its Giver,
In prayer for his home and its treasures;
For the loved ones whose wearisome hours
Of vigil are radient with fears,
And whose hopes, whose summer's fair flowers,
Are embalmed in her smiles and her tears.

Alone by the side of the battle-famed river,
As he lists to its ceaseless flow,
And watches at evening the moonbeams quiver,
While the wavelets are kissing each shore—
From the midst of the star-gem'd stream,
Came images holy and bright,
The creatures of memory's dream,
And the glorious visions of night.

Alone by the side of the battle-famed river,
Where war's stern memories float,
And Liberty's anthem's are heard forever,
As plaintive as philomels' note—
He clasps in his arms his angel child,
And hears her sweet warbling, too,
While his own great soul, with joy grows mild,
For the beautiful, noble and true.

Alone by the side of the battle-famed river,
As he ponders his country's wrong,
He's a home to defend—a land to deliver,
And his heart and his arm grow strong;
He's a vow to fulfil—a pledge to redeem,
A work for the Right to perform,
And will guard his trust 'gainst the sword's bright gleam,
And the thundering cannon's storm.

Alone by the side of the battle-famed river,
With its wealth of courage and story,
Fair Freedom's soldier is guarding forever,
The land of his love and his glory—
But when battles are o'er—its measures shall tell,
Of sweet Liberty's victory won—
Of the Despot's fall—of the Tyrant's knell,
In the land of our own Washington.

A tornado on Saturday night, passed a few miles north of Huntsville. It came from the West, was about a mile wide, and in its scope blew down timber, fences, negro cabins, out houses, chimneys, &c. No lives were lost, and only a few negroes were slightly injured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS!

HAVING RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM GEN. W. H. C. WHITING to enlist a number of men for the defence of Wilmington, and being assured by the General that such will be received into Confederate service at the above named place, I take this method of informing persons subject to conscripting of the fact that those enlisting under me will be permanently placed at Wilmington, and will not be moved on any account whatever. We have good quarters in the main part of the town and our rations are very good. Also One Hundred Dollars Bounty will be paid to each man on his reception, whereas, if he goes to camp of instruction he will be sent to companies perhaps in Virginia.

Persons wishing to volunteer will find me during the day at the Court House. R. TURLINGTON.

Raleigh March 23-1t

PIPES! PIPES!

MERSCHAUM PIPES.
GUTTA PERCHA PIPES.
BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
ROSEWOOD PIPES.
LAUREL ROOT PIPES.

For sale low by the dozen or gross. Sutlers and dealers generally will find it to their advantage to send orders to S. W. WHITAKER,
March 23-4t Charlotte, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I HAVE TO SELL, PRIVATELY, ONE HUNDRED and fifty BALES OF COTTON. It is packed with Bagging and Rope, and has been well housed and is of superior quality. A. M. LEWIS.
March 23-1w

COTTON FOR SALE.

140 BALES OF COTTON IN ONE HALF MILE OF Raleigh for sale by J. M. HARRIS,
March 23-1w Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN TO GO as SUBSTITUTES in an Infantry Company, for which I will pay Two Thousand Dollars each. Must be over 45 years of age. Apply at the PROGRESS, Raleigh, N. C. March 21-1w*

NOTICE.

PROPERTY AND SLAVEOWNERS IN DISTRICT No. 1, residing west of Fayetteville street, who have not already listed their property for assessment, are hereby notified to attend the Board of Assessors, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

R. S. TUCKER, J. P.,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
T. H. BRIGGS, } Assessors.
March 20-4t

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE — February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-3m*

VALISE LOST.

A SMALL VALISE MARKED J. CICERO JUSTICE was lost in the ladies car on the N. C. Railroad between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on Monday March the 9th. The VALISE contained papers belonging to the A. & N. C. Railroad, and other things. The undersigned got a VALISE in exchange through mistake for his which can be had if the owner will apply to the PROGRESS OFFICE and describe the VALISE and contents. The person having mine will please leave it at the same place.
Raleigh, March 10-tf J. C. JUSTICE.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863. NO. 115.

MILITARY NOTICES.

LIST OF MEN ABSENT FROM GEN. B. F. HOKE'S BRIGADE WITHOUT LEAVE.

PUBLISHED BY COL. J. C. T. McDOWELL, BY ORDER OF GEN. B. F. HOKE.

Head Quarters 21st Reg. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade.
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Surry County, North Carolina.

Co. C—Absent without leave.

Privates D. J. Wood, Privates John K Lemons
John M Hiatt, John Johnson
James F Harrison, C W Normon
C H Linticum, Jerry Adkins

Co. H—Absent without leave.

Privates John Vaughn, Privates Calvin Wilmoth
James O'Neal, John Lavender
Andrew Edwards

Co. I—Absent without leave.

Privates W J Pritchett, Privates J H Spraggs
R W Worden, John Q Gray
Wesley Woodly, William Wilson
J Z Vaughn

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

Co. D—Absent without leave.

Private J B Moore, Private J C Waddlington

Co. R—Absent without leave.

Privates J A Aldridge, Privates Joseph Long,
J J Albarty, John Preston,
William Crews, Christ. Robertson,
J M Doub, George Robertson,
J A Douthit, Frank Robertson,
J G Gordy, John Robertson,
E A Joyner, William Reich,
Lewis Kimble, M C Sullivan,
Wm Livengood, Ransom Sink,
Winston Sides, Jacob Warner,
Madison Thomas, Frank Mendenhall.

Co. A—Absent without leave.

Private Andrew Conrad,

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Co. G—Absent without leave.

Private W H Smith, Private Robert Warren

Co F—Absent without leave.

Privates Gabriel Boyles, Privates W D Wall
Tandy Fulk, W A Wall
Henry Fulk, W H Lawson
A N Odell, J W Kelly
Geo Warren

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private Rurel Linville

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates Isaac Timmons, Privates J B Cofer
John Timmons, Wm Cofer
J W James

Co M—Absent without leave.

Private A V Duggins

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Guilford County, North Carolina.

Co M—Absent without leave.

Privates F A Cobb, Private Samuel Soots
Henry Ingle

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Co L—Absent without leave.

Privates Marcellus Denning, Privates Peter Rickman
James Jones, James Roberts

Lt. Col. GRAVES,
Commanding 21st Reg N C T

Head Quarters 57th Regt. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men absent without proper authority from the 57th Regt N C T in Rowan County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates S A McNeely, W M Shuping

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates J Cowan, Privates J M Heir
A H Hooker, J C Peeler
H A Caster

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private A L McCanlas

Co K—Absent without leave.

Privates G B Swink, D W Miller

Co C—Absent without leave.

Private Lewis Wilhelm

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Davie County, N C.

Co H—Absent without leave.

Privates A J Foster, Burgess Kepler

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Stanley County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates Henry Hinson, J D Hinson

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Forsyth County, N C.

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates W H Cox, A Livengood
Eli Shamel

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Montgomery County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private E L Ferrell

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Orange County, N C.

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private N S Terry

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Burke County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M B Propst

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Davidson County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Privates H M Brook, H S Williams
A M Williams

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Catawba County, N C.

Co E—Absent without leave.

Private Calvin Cline

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Iredell County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private H W Dearman, Private J W Torrence

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private J K Douda

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Yadkin County, N C.

Co D—Absent without leave.

Private B Fare.

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding N C T

MILITARY NOTICES.

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Lincoln County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M L Robinson, Private Levi Lane

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Cabarrus County, N C.

Co. F—Absent without leave.

Private Geo M Fisher, Private E M Wolfenbarger

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private S G Furr

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private David Fink

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

Head Quarters 54th N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men now absent improperly from 54th N. C. T.

Company A—Privates J D Patterson, J P Hobson, R W Hall, W A Jester, Yadkin county; John Hocheder, Henderson Shoap, Davidson county, N C.

Company B—Privates Wm Hutchins, Yancey county; Alfred Jamison, McDowell county; Wm Martin, Joseph Whistenhunt, Burke county, N C.

Company C—None absent.

Company D—None absent.

Company E—Private Abraham Maberry, Wilkes county, N C.

Company G—Corporal O J Harris, Privates David Hendrix, Wm F Sisk, J F Simms, Wm R Heart, Wilkes county; John Mock, Davie county; John G Johnson, Wilkes county, N C.

Company H—Privates Calvin Collins, Wilkes county; David Shore, Christian Shore, W F Bryant, Andrew J Brown, Solomon D Swain, Yadkin county; John N Woodruff, Alfred Morrison, James D Williams, Surry county, N C.

Company I—Privates John Case, W L Case, H M McGuson, H W Wilson, Duff Morrow, G W Carles, J M Summers, Polk county, N C.

Company K—Privates Wm L Byrns, Enoch Brookshire, Randolph county; Wm Carver, Chatham county; Micajah Crawford, Randolph county; Josiah Jackson, Harnet county; Whitson C Ledwell, Randolph county; John M Parrish, Granville county; Michael H Wren, Randolph county; John L Wright, Granville county; James M Gibbs, Polk county, N C.

I certify that the above is a correct list of men absent from 54th N C Troops without leave.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
Colonel Commanding 54th N C T.

Head Quarters 6th Reg. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

Report of men of 6th Reg. N. C. Troops absent without leave.

Company D—M G Hardin, J H Ferrell, E Fenell, W Shehan, McDowell county, N C.

Company E—E C Wiseman, W H Ollis, Thos L Ollis, John L Ollis, Mitchell county; R P Peeler, A F Johnson, Burke county, N C.

Company C—James Terry, Burke county, N C.

Company B—Clem W Crabtree, Orange county, North Carolina.

Company I—John W Pickard, John Kelley, Wake co. North Carolina.

Company A—George Bankhart, Charlottesville, Pat Casey, Lynchburg, Thos Denton, Richmond, Va.; R L Elliot, Davidson county, N C.

Company H—John Brankin, driving wagon in Jackson's Corps.

Company F—Leonard Ray, driving bread wagon in Richmond, Va.

Report of deserters from 6th N C.

Company E—Lace Byrd, McCurry Slagle, Wm Honeycutt, Wm Buchanan, Mitchell county, N C.

Company A—Edward Cauble, Salisbury, Rowan county, N C, Jesse Gallimore, near Salisbury Road, Randolph county, N C; R M Morgan, Randolph county, N C; J R Grillin, Forsyth county, N C.

Company D—J F Dennis, last heard of in Louisa county, Va; Peter Mull, Cornelius Ryan, last heard of in Maryland.

Company G—John Waters, James Lea, Mecklenburg county; Moses C Josey, Joseph L Wilson, Rowan county, North Carolina.

J. E. AVERY,
Colonel Commanding 6th N. C.

Head Quarters 1st Bat. N. C. Sharpshooters,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of men absent without leave from the 1st Bat. N C Sharpshooters, February 19th, 1863, stating their residence.

Company A—Privates W F Dingler, Iredell county; E M Couch, Jesse Hendrix, G E Dull, W F Stout, Yadkin county, N C.

Company B—Privates Zadock Stafford, Forsyth co.; Henry Royal, Yadkin county, N C.

J. A. COOPER,
Captain Commanding,
March 6-tf Per Serg't ANDERSON.

Headquarters Examining Board,
And Enrolling Office,
Asheville, N. C. Feb. 14th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1863.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and any and all persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION!—RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD BE GLAD to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $12.00 per month, and forage. Arms and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

CAD. J. IREDELL,
March 16-tIAp Lieut. Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

REWARDS.

$60 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 23d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.
March 16-d1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

SALT DISTRIBUTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 23RD INST., AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, I will have three hundred bushels of Salt for distribution. Those who have not heretofore received Salt from the County, can apply for their portion. THOS. G. WHITAKER,
March 16-td.] Salt Commissioner.

GEORGE ALLEN, GREENSBORO', N. C.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

250 yards BLACK ALPACCA.
300 yards BLEACHED ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,
March 12-2w

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.

FRANK. I. WILSON,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION, AND HAVING A SPAcious house, will receive and sell at Auction or on Commission, all kinds of GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE—in fact any and all articles. Quick sales and prompt returns. Feb 23-1m

Standard and Register copy 1 month, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph: Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL living in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND VA., THE FIRST OF April, and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes. G. W. CHIPLEY.
Feb. 9-tf

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS. Feb 20-tf

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 YEARS. FOR SUCH an one a liberal price will be paid. Apply at this OFFICE.
March 17-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	20 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less square a square, and additions, squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, will be sold at Public Auction, at the N C R R Hotel, at Company Shops, all the valuable FURNITURE belonging to the Hotel, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpets, Mahogany and Marbletop Centre Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Folding Tables, Diningroom Walnut Portable Tables, Wash Stands, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Side Boards and Sofas, Table Ware and Kitchen Furniture, Sheet Iron Bake Pans, and in fact everything belonging to a Hotel. Also, one good Family Carriage and Harness, one Shuck or Straw Cutting Machine, Cows and Calves, Hogs, &c., &c.

Terms Cash. R. BUTLEY.
March 21-td ANN S. HILLIARD.

$60,000 NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-t1A President.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 14, 1863.

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME have fallen from an inaccurate reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of $50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds are *not redeemable before maturity*. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds ($5,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion, (viz. $15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.

March 17-t1A KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

☞ State Journal, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal copy twice a week till first of April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27-tf Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ON "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles" WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRAR, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 12-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 25 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, 35 per bunch.
Dec 2-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres't

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, [illegible] the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD [illegible],
Dec 26-tf Surgeon Gen[illegible] N. C.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible] had in one of the most central and pleasant [illegible] this city by applying immediately to D. H. [illegible] two story house in the rear of Mr. Fuller's Hotel, [illegible] tin street, Raleigh. Dec [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - - $8 00
" " Six months - - - 4 00
" " Three months - - - 2 00
" " One month - - - 1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Boys Wanted.**—Two or three good WHITE BOYS can get pleasant and profitable employment by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

The work has commenced. Speculators and those who are hoarding provisions have effectually done their work and the fruits are beginning to appear. On Wednesday last, regardless of all law, civil and military, and in defiance of Capt. McCoy's two hundred bayonets, a gang of hungry women banded themselves together in the town of Salisbury and demanded bread! And this is but the beginning of the end. For months we have kept the fact ringing in the ears of the speculators and extortioners and those who were buying up and hoarding up provisions that the soldier and the soldier's family must be fed. Neither men nor women will starve while they have food in reach and they have the phisical ability to procure it.

The stock in the country, scant at best, has been bought up and is held by heartless speculators who have managed to run the prices up to such an extent that soldier's families and the indigent poor generally find it entirely impossible to procure enough to keep soul and body together. What then are they to do? Their husbands, sons and brothers have been taken from them to fight the battles of the country—they stand upon the frontiers, their lives constantly exposed, as a wall of fire between us and the savage foe who would destroy us—and they cannot starve. They cannot buy, for at the prices established by speculators they have nothing to buy with, and as for charity in these times, there seems to be none left of a character that will satisfy the knawings of hunger. As a last resort, neglected by the State, neglected by the country and insulted and ridiculed by heartless speculators, goaded on by the knawings of hunger, the wives and mothers of the brave men who make war on the common enemy, band themselves together and armed with hatchets demand bread! Can we blame them? Before doing so we should first determine what we should do under similar circumstances.

Along the line of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte, there is a band of heartless, soulless, mean contemptible speculators as ever lived upon earth. The Shylock that demanded the pound of flesh was not more soulless than many of them, and unless they cease their thieving traffic the violence of the mob will not be confind to demands for bread, but some of them will, ere long, find themselves swinging between Heaven and earth, for the frenzied fury of those whom they have wronged will not only demand bread but *vengeance!*

We take no pleasure in reciting these things. Would to God the community in which this thing happened could have been spared th escene and that we could have been saved the task of chronicling the same. But will it stop there? If it be true as asserted by a city paper that there are three hundred persons in this Christian community without meat, and the present exorbitant and outrageous prices continue to be demanded for all articles in the provision line, how long will it be before we shall witness similar scenes here? Fine promises were made to the families of soldiers to induce men to volunteer, that have never been redeemed, and that which is offered in the market is held at such prices that the poor woman whose husband is getting eleven dollars a month, and who receives thirty cents from the State for making soldiers' shirts cannot buy.

The Confederate Government pays everybody good salaries but the private soldier, and the State of North Carolina keeps up an expensive military establishment furnishing places to a large number of persons at high salaries, though all the troops were turned over to the Confederacy long since, and yet the poor women, the wives, sisters and mothers of soldiers, have doled out a pittance for making clothing for the soldiers that will not buy bread enough at present prices to sustain life. Having again and again called attention to this matter, we called at the Clothing Department on Saturday and were furnished with the following list of prices, which is an *advance* on those formerly paid: For making soldiers jackets 90 cents, pants 75, shirts 30, and drawers 20. These prices, taking other things into consideration, are not enough by fifty per cent. and we call upon those having authority in the matter to increase the wages of the poor laboring woman and curtail some of the useless appendages to the State military establishment.

Something must be done to give relief to the suffering poor among us or we may expect to witness similar scenes here and elsewhere, to those enacted in Salisbury on Wednesday last.

PROMOTED.—Captain Thomas Sparrow, of Beaufort county, has been promoted to a Majority in the 10th Regiment N. C. Troops. Capt. S. was among the very first to tender a company to the State in the spring of '61, was taken prisoner at Hatteras, and confined in Northern forts for six months. Since his exchange he has been serving with his company, K, 10th (Artillery) Regiment, N. C. Troops, in Eastern North Carolina. His many friends will be gratified to hear of his promotion.

FROM THE COAST.—The Savannah *Republican* of Thursday last says: Information has been received that there were yesterday some ninety of the enemy's vessels at Foot's Point, which is situated on Broad river, to the south of Beaufort.

Gen. Hill's Late Raid.

Gen. Hill tells us that he accomplished all he intended in his late raid towards Newbern, and we are bound to believe him. In fact, we were not a few number that expected Gen. Hill to take and hold Newbern. He has driven the enemy into Newbern, and we believe will keep them there, and in doing this he does more by far than any one has done before him, and achieves a great victory. If the enemy come out of Newbern he will fight and whip them, but while he commands we have no idea that they can be induced to leave the town far enough for our boys to get a chance at them.

We have no idea that Gen. Hill intended to attack Newbern on the occasion of his late excursion, for had he intended an attack he would have made it regardless of consequences. Let Foster advance and he is the worst whipped Foster that has been known in this war. We were never of those who expected Newbern to be retaken; and as long as Gen. Hill keeps the enemy under their gunboats and protects the country outside of Newbern we shall be satisfied.

The last issue of the *Raleigh Register* was more interesting than usual. The editor, with a good taste that does him credit, gave copious extracts from the *Progress*, which are far better of course than anything he can write. We advise our friend hereafter to copy our articles entire, as we are confident they will give much more satisfaction to his readers than his own lugubrations.

If a cowardly puppy who writes us an insulting letter from Kinston will come this way and make himself known, we promise him to have his ears nailed to the first lamp post. We defy him and all his cowardly associates. The writers of such anonymous letters are not fit to associate with decent free negroes.

The item asserting that Andy Johnson was born in South Carolina, published by us Saturday, was copied from an exchange. It occurred to us at the time as being a mistake, and we have since learned on positive authority that he was born in Raleigh and has relatives now living here.

RESIGNED.—We learn that Capt. P. A. Wilson, A. Q. M., North Carolina Troops, has resigned. Capt. Wilson has been for some months in charge of the Clothing Manufactory in this city, and has discharged his duties satisfactorily to the State and with credit to himself.

The recent snow storm was quite severe north of us. At Richmond the snow fell to a depth of eight to ten inches.

Saturday last was a delightful day for out-door sports. We don't know when we have seen a brighter day. Icicles sparkled as diamonds from a thousand tree tops, and to those who had plenty of wood and something to eat, it was a captivating day.

If our literary friends are afraid to trust us with their names we shall have to throw aside their productions, however meritorious they may be. This is a rule from which we shall not depart.

The erection of an Opera House to surpass anything in magnificence in the South, is spoken of in Richmond.

From the New York Herald, March 10th.

THE COPPERHEAD AGITATORS.

Vallandigham, Booby Brooks, Ben. Wood and the rest of the copperheads who have been performing their antics in this city are mere agitators. Not one of them has the brains, to say nothing of the training and experience, requisite for statesmen. They are fit to be local demagogues or ward politicians, but have no capacity for national affairs. They remind us of what a New Hampshire farmer said of poor Pierce, who proved so miserable a failure as President. "Frank Pierce," said he, "was a great man here in the Granite State; but when he was spread over the whole Union he was so mighty thin there was nothing of him." In the same way there is nothing in such noisy men as Vallandigham, Brooks and Wood, when they attempt to discuss the affairs of the nation, rent, as it is, by civil war. They are all froth, sound and fury. Some of them are courting martyrdom; but we trust the government will not gratify their aspirations. To arrest them would be to give them importance and increase the excitement which their inflammatory appeals are intended to produce.

These politicians have not the sense to be even sagacious revolutionists, much less statesmen. They do not understand the country, nor see the length of their noses before them. Mr. Lincoln and his administration are invested with plenary powers to crush the rebellion in short order; they are responsible to the people. If they fail, the ballot box will dispose of them next fall. Any attempt to get rid of them in a summary fashion before that time would not only fail, but give them immense strength, if it did not result in shocking anarchy. Our free institutions are self-regulating, and all will come right in the end if the machinery be not destroyed by violence. The anchor of hope is to keep within the constitution and the laws and to maintain order. If the forms of our system be departed from, and the decisions of the people at the ballot box be anticipated by self-constituted popular leaders, confusion will be the inevitable result. In Europe the people have no remedy against their wrongs but insurrection; for they have not the ballot box, and it is always with them a question of expediency resolving itself into the probability of failure or a chance of success. Here the case is different. The people have the game in their own hands, and they are, in point of fact, the sovereign in their collective capacity. When any usurper interferes with the peaceful exercise of their right of suffrage, by which they can regulate all things, then it will be time enough for them to resort to the *ultima ratio regum*.

It was the great blunder of the rebel chieftains that they adopted the vulgar method of Europeans, and flew to arms, instead of awaiting the tide of events and the result of the next Presidential election. Do the copperheads propose to follow their example, instead of patiently biding their time and exercising their power at the ballot box? If they do let them mark the consequences. If the administration abuses its trust the more certain will be its overthrow and the greater its fall. And when it is finally removed from power by the voice of the people, constitutionally expressed, then a terrible day of reckoning will come, and coodign punishment will be meted out for every transgression by the hand of inexorable justice, under the forms and sanctions of law.

THE INDIANOLA.—The Jackson *Mississippian* has received information to the effect that the gunboat Indianola has been raised, and will soon be in fighting condition. It is thought her magazine has not been damaged by her protracted immersion. In the effort to destroy her, to keep her from falling into the hands of the Yankee scarecrow, one of her five guns was ruined, which, with another gun, were placed muzzle to muzzle and fired.

The corner stone of a new Catholic Church, to be called "St. Patrick's," was laid in Savannah on Monday.

Bread Riots Commenced.

Speculation, extortion, and villiany are doing their work and yielding their fruits. Bread riots have commenced and where they will end God only knows. The following is from the Charlotte *Bulletin* of Saturday:

SALISBURY, N. C., March 14.

EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:—Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of this place, a place considered by all the inhabitants to be peaceable and quiet; but, when excitement gets up, it is hard to tell where it may stop, and especially a mob excitement. If the actors should stop and say what they perpetrated yesterday it may be considered, and no doubt will do a great deal, as it may be the means through which the heartless speculator in the necessities of life may see the error of his ways and engage in better business.

There was a mob raised here yesterday, consisting mostly of soldier's wives, and led on by hunger I suppose, and hatred against speculators, armed themselves with hatchets and congregated at the depot for the purpose of breaking in, if necess'y, for the purpose of getting some flour stowed away by some speculator. But, the idea struck them that Mr. M. Brown, who has bought more flour than any one else in the place, and perhaps has been the means through which flour has taken such a rise in the last few days, had a good deal on hand, they marched through the street to his store and demanded to be let in, but the door was closed and they went to work in good earnest to break it down. Mr. Brown, to satisfy them, told them that he would give them ten barrels if they would leave and let him alone. They finally agreed to it and sent for a dray to haul it to the market house, for the purpose of making an equal division of it.

Next in order, they visited our friend Dr. J. H. Enniss, who had bought some flour a few days ago for his own use. He asked them in and gave them three barrels.

Had it not been for some mean persons in the crowd it would have done a great deal better; but some one or more in the crowd took a good deal of scotch snuff from the Doctor.

Next, they said they must have some molasses, and straightway they proceeded to our friend Sprague & Bros., and made their demand known, when Sprague & Bros. gave them all the molasses they had, which was a little over half A barrel.

The mob then repaired to the market house, when, it being too late to make out the share of the impressment, they moved it to W. M. Baker's, where they are now dividing the spoils among themselves.

I hope for the good name of Salisbury that this case may never again occur in this part of the country.

There is nothing else talked of to-day beside the operations of the mob, nor has there been since it occurred, and nothing short of a terrible conflict with the Yankees will stop it for several days to come. I do not think that they proceeded tight.

The town authorities or the Magistrates of the county ought to have taken the $50,000 that were appropriated and bought up corn, and flour, and meat, and have rented a house and put it in it, and have hired some one to sell it at a uniform price, that to be at cost. If they had bought several months ago, they they could have bought very cheap. Another thing I think ought to be stopped, and that immediately—that is all speculations in the necessities of life, and let persons who have things to sell divide and sell to all alike.

We have some very patriotic men in our town, but there are not enough of them to satisfy the demands.

It is to be hoped that yesterday's work will be the means of persons exercising more sympathy for their fellow men. They cannot save their souls by money; so what is the use of so much of work to get the almighty dollar.

I had forgot to state that, the mob repaired to the depot when it was closed on them and demanded admittance; the Agent refused, but finally agreed to let three of the women in and said if any more got in they would have to walk over him, when a large, stalwart woman made at him with a hatchet. He backed and they rolled out ten barrels of flour that was bought by a man in Charlotte and had it hauled up.

They met Thos. I. Foster on the street and said they wanted some salt. As he had several sacks sent him on consignment, he gave them one sack and twenty dollars in money. They next in turn got after David Weil, when he got off by buying a sack of salt for them. So ended the first woman mob it has ever been your correspondent's luck to witness, and God forbid that I should ever have to report a similar proceeding in Salisbury. S.

More anon.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A RADICAL ON A TRIP TO WASHINGTON—WHAT HE SAW AND HEARD.

Under the head of "Spirit of the German Press," the St. Louis *Republican* translates and publishes the following article from the *Neue Zeit*, a leading German paper of that city. It is of the date of the 6th ult. The *Neue Zeit* is one of the radical Abolition presses:

The people of the East are completely weary of the war, and desire peace, though this peace be connected with conditions ever so shameful. The conviction is deeply rooted that we cannot beat the Southern army—that, on the contrary, our troops cannot make a stand against those of the Confederate States; that it is useless to continue still further the waste of blood; that the Republican party, after a prolongation of probation, has proven itself incapable to administer the affairs of the country, and that the Democratic party understands how to hold the reins; that Lincoln is a weak old woman, and renders our Government ridiculous; that we can end the war only by compromise, and that hence salvation and relemption are only to be hoped for from the Democratic party. The hatred against the negro is greater than ever before; the prejudice against the black race grows day by day; the message of the President excites general disapprobation. The country is exhausted in men and money; the woful condition of our finances is a more heavy affliction than all others, because it is felt at every hour of the day; and but one wish hovers on all lips; Peace! Peace!

The army of the East is still more corrupt than the people. The army is rotten and treasonable from head to toe. The Western troops, as soon as arrived at the East, become equally corrupted. Upon the whole trip I have not met a single soldier who did not curse the Abolitionists, and the negroes, and declare that he would rather fight for the South than to make a stand for the liberation of the slaves. Of battle courage and victory assurance, there is none to be found in the Eastern army. The soldiers do not believe that they can beat the enemy, and therefore consider an advantage impossible. They seem, to be so spiritless that it is doubtful whether they are capable of hoping for victory. Of Hooker hardly anything more is expected than of Burnside. The desertion increase with every day. The President's proclamation is publicly cursed, and the conduct of soldiers in the cars and in the cities is vulgar and brutal beyond description. Of patriotism, you find as little in the Eastern army as among the people of the Eastern States. This people seem to have no longer an idea of patriotism; not a man speaks of sacrifices; from love of the cause, hardly ten men would remain in the regiment. It is a real treat, after having conversed with the soldiers of the Rappahannock, to converse with soldiers from Rosecran's and Grant's armies.

The statesmen in Washington, in their turn, are again more corrupt than army and people. For them there is but one watchward: "Let us steal while it is time." Every one prefers to snatch a portion of the booty out of the strong box of the Secretary of the Treasury, though as if the sin-flood was already rolling against the gates of Washington. Does any one accidentally think of the dreary situation of the country, he has to go and drown his sorrows in a brandy shop. There is not one of all our celebrated men who ventures soberly and coolly to reflect on the lay of the land, to look into the future, and to ask in time the measures of precaution. One only hears words like these: "We do not know what will come out of it." "We will see." "What can be done?"

The Cabinet members place the crown upon the whole swindle. Seward has long since gone over to the copperheads; so Blair; Stanton always was a Democrat; so the always drunken Halleck; Chase plays a high game for the Presidential candidacy, and Abe Lincoln is the rueful counterfeit of a man whom one need only to look at in order to beat his hands over his head.

Fremont's name is no more heard in Washington. It is totally blown away. He, too, has suffered the favorable opportunity to pass by, and it would be useless now to try and seize it again. The people of the East have become so faithless that it is no more to be saved. Once the radical party had the power within its grasp; then they did not venture openly to oppose the President, but [illegible] although it [illegible] with the best [illegible] Democracy, [illegible] by the obtuse [illegible] driven into [illegible] a great majority—the Democracy has the power. He who knows the tough and regardless character of the Democratic leaders, knows what that means.

In Washington they talk only of peace. Then a [illegible] into our empires would become most probable. In Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, everywhere, even of loyal people one hears the same [illegible]. And the soldiers? The Southern Confederacy under the regime of Jefferson Davis. The conclusion is simply terrible. The question what is to be done? Know the radical party would not now be in time? The Democracy in every State in the Union is strong and closely organized. Circumstances may render for it measures necessary, which we would have to war against at any price. Therefore, radicals, organize yourselves, else all is lost.

SUPERIOR POWER OF THE NORTH.

The press of the United States still rely upon the superior physical power of the North to subject the Southern States. In their view, our conquest is a simple affair of arithmetic. As eighteen is greater than eight, therefore eighteen million of people must subdue eight. They ignore all moral influences. They ignore God. Material and sensual, they aregard a struggle for liberty and independence as an affair of mechanics, in which a longer lever or a stronger pulley will lift the load. So corrupted are they by the prosperity they wrung from the South, that they seem to have forgotten history—their own history and the history of the people they are striving to subdue. Frederick the Great, with but five millions of inhabitants in Prussia, in seven years' war, beat back Austria, Russia and France combined—each of them being five times as great numerically as Prussia. In the Revolution of 1776 we were but two millions and a half of people, against the most powerful nation, by land and sea, of that time in Europe. Since this war began we have repulsed the Northern armies in every pitched battle, although they have had their own time for their preparations and superior numbers. Yet they still argue that, because they are numerically greater than we are, they must subdue us.

Bonaparte very truly observed that the *morale* of an army is three-fourths of its strength. An army is not the mere bones, flesh and blood which compose it. It consists of men—with all the passions, feelings, and motives which actuate men. Men may enter an army simply to obtain bread, which is the case with one-half of the present army of the United States; and when brought into battle they will fight, perhaps, under circumstances, very bravely. Men may enter an army on a speculation of robbery. They want the country they invade either as a source of future gain or of present occupancy. A large portion of the United States army really believed, when they invaded the South, that they were only going down to select fat farms; another portion came to coerce us as their future tributaries. But there is one thing all robbers prefer to robbery—and that is life. In the game of robbery, there is a reasonable limit to all adventurers. But what are these motives for conquering us, compared with those which must actuate the people of the Confederate States in defending themselves? The land invaded is their land! The property to be appropriated is their property. The homes to be desecrated, or given to the flames, are their homes. The butchery and murder to be perpetrated is of them and their children. Country, property, home, all we love or live for, is put up at every battle as the price of victory. Is it at all surprising that, in such a contest, the Southern people should be invincible? Why should any man in the South survive one day the subjugation of the South to Yankee domination? Death is a thousand times preferable to the doom which awaits him and his. Our ruthless and bloody foes have left us no doubt as to their designs. They have written them upon their Statute Books; they have proclaimed them to the world. The deeds of Butler and Mitchell are but faint glimmering shadows of the horrible and unspeakable atrocities they meditate for our torture and humiliation, should they succeed in subjugating us. How can the motives of the robber or mercenary arm him with the same intrepidity and desperation in battle, which, under such circumstances, must nerve the arm of the Southern man?

Whilst ignoring all moral influences, our savage foes also ignore God. It is true that we sometimes see proclamations from their authorities, setting apart certain days for thanksgiving and praise to God for some successful murder of our people. There can be no more striking repudiation of the Deity than a denial of His attributes. How can a God of justice and holiness accept the thanksgiving and praise for the success of the robbers and murderers of an unoffending, innocent people? But in their presses they make no reference to God whatever in their meditated slaughter on us. Victory is a simple affair—of so many *more* men against so many *fewer* men. God, with them, does not reign; but Mammon and Moloch. Material, infidel and bloody as they are—it is our task to scourge them from our land, and make them the hissing scorn and detestation of the world.—*Charleston Mercury.*

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.—We find the following in a recent number of the Port Hudson (La.) *News*:

A paragraph appeared in our last paper stating that Mrs. Harris, of Skipwith's landing, had married the Captain of the Queen of the West. The report is true, as we have it from one who knows. This lady was for a long time a resident of the parish of Pointe Coupee—her father, H. K. Moss, being a large sugar planter on the Bayou Fordoche. Her marriage with the Yankee pirate was somewhat romantic. It seems that while the Federals were stationed around her house at Skipwith's landing, a difficulty occurred among them and hearing the disturbance Mrs. H. went out to see what was the matter. In the melee one of the marines went off and the ball passed through the lady's arm, wounding her severely. As no physician was to be found in the neighborhood Mrs. Harris was taken on board one of the gunboats for treatment. There she met Capt Sullivan, whom she afterwards married. Her matrimonial bliss, however, was not of long duration. Heaven refused to smile upon such a union of discordant elements. In the fight with the "Queen," the Captain and husband of Mrs. Harris was among the first killed, and now she is a widow once more, perhaps to become the wife of another Yankee.

SKIRMISH ON THE BLACKWATER.—We learn from the Petersburg *Express*, that on Tuesday morning last, about eight hundred Yankee cavalry under Col. Spear, came up from Suffolk to a point on the Blackwater, near Franklin, and charged upon two companies of South Carolina sharp-shooters, who were supporting a piece of artillery. They were fired into by our men and soon scattered in every direction, leaving two men dead on the field and two others mortally wounded. Eight of the enemy were taken prisoners—among them a captain. These men report a large number of their companions wounded. Not a single man on our side was killed or seriously wounded. This skirmish is regarded by all as a very brilliant little affair.

We further learn from a direct and reliable source, that the enemy are being strongly reinforced at Suffolk.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Port Hudson.

PORT HUDSON, March 17.—Reports of the sinking of the sloop-of-war *Richmond* from injuries received in the fight on the [illegible] prevail; nothing definite, however, has been ascertained. The mortars still occupy the old position out of range below. Yesterday the enemy fired slowly at our transports with long range guns without effect. A party landed from the Transports and burned the residence of Capt. J. Horn, formerly that of Col. Sidney Robertson, on the opposite shore. Some activity prevails among the enemy's transports for the last two days but [illegible] of another attempt to pass our batteries. Hourly deserters have arrived for the last two days and continually report demoralization of Banks' army. Our batteries sustained no injuries in the engagement and are ready at all times to give the enemy a warm reception.

Additional from Tennessee and Kentucky.

ATLANTA, March 19.—A special dispatch to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* dated Chattanooga March 19th says: News of the evacuation of Murfreesboro' by the enemy is positively confirmed. Our pickets four miles other side reported that the enemy had changed base, making Columbia his left wing, extending towards the Tennessee river, and that Grant's army is coming up via North Alabama to affect a junction with Rosecrans. Van Dorn is still on the north side of Duck river, and a portion of Cox's division from Western Virginia advancing from Woodbury and Carthage towards McMinnville upon Wheeler's cavalry. Col. Clark's Regiment (Morgan's command) captured sixteen picket guards in front of Lexington Ky. and brought out large supplies of stores.

Still Later from Tennessee--The Falling Back of the Enemy Confirmed.

CHATTANOOGA, March 20.—The falling back of the enemy from Murfreesboro is fully confirmed. Supposed they have gone towards Nashville. Passengers by this evening's train report that three Yankee brigades went down the Cumberland river a few days ago, supposed to reinforce the enemy at Vicksburg. Van Dorn reported on the North side of Duck river, enemy having fallen back from Franklin. No movement of either of the armies yet. Mrs. Gen. Bragg is dangerously ill at Winchester. The bridge over Holston river at Zollicoffer, completed.

From the Southwest--Enemy Driven Back from Fort Pemberton.

MOBILE, March 21.—The *Advertiser and Register* has the following semi-official dispatch:

FORT PEMBERTON, March 20.—Gen Loring has whipped the enemy back from this point. They are now in full retreat for the Yazoo Pass.

Special to *Appeal*, Panola 19: Federals engaged in the raid upon Hernando retreated. Report of their having abandoned the Memphis and Charleston Railroad untrue. Old troops are being replaced by new ones and old garrison taken to Memphis. Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been abandoned from Jackson, Tenn., to Columbia, Ky.

Five hundred cavalry crossed Cold Water, sixty miles Northeast of here and moved towards Holly Springs. The *Appeal* hears of no new movements at Port Hudson. Banks has fallen back to his fortified camps and manifests no disposition to advance. Deserters continue to come in, and all report dissatisfaction in their camps. Fleet continues outside. The two turtles above have been slowly steaming up the river. They landed and cut down a few poles of the telegraph line, carrying off the wire below Natchez. Damage quickly repaired afterwards.

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, March 19.—No movement of importance reported from the front. The enemy have fallen back from Murfreesboro' but our force have not advanced as yet. The movement thought to be a feint by Rosecrans. A gentleman from Ky. says ten thousand reinforcements by way of Louisville, and five regiments from Clarksville have been sent to Rosecran. Yankee column of 1500 reported crossing the Tennessee river at Savannah to march by way of Huntsville.

Confederate Congress—Weather, &c.,

RICHMOND, March 21.—The Senate was not in session to-day. The House passed the Senate Bill to increase the efficiency of heavy artillery for coast defence, and went into secret session on the Tax bill.

Light rain has been falling here to-day and the roads are in the worst possible condition from snow and rain.

ALLIANCE WITH THE NORTHWEST.—In nothing have our people shown more wisdom than their ready acquiescence in the contemplated alliance of the great States of the Northwest with our Confederacy. We speak, of course, with special reference to the people of this section of Alabama. But we have little fear that the popularity of this measure will suffer in any part of our State. Several of our most ably-conducted and influential exchanges have come out fairly and squarely upon this question, while not a few are evidently waiting for the popular breeze to indicate the course they shall take. Amongst the huge bundle of newspapers received at our office, but two of them, we think, have entered a blunt protest against the admission of the Northwestern States into our Confederacy, and these have always been known as the most radical journals published in the South.

We have received from different portions of the State several communications favoring the policy of offering to the West the olive branch of peace and fraternity, and though many of these articles are ably written, we are compelled by the want of space to deny ourselves the pleasure of publishing them. We assure our friends at a distance that they need have no fears of the success of this great measure, for so sure as day follows night it is bound to triumph over all opposition.—*Selma Reporter.*

THE U. S. STEAMER MERCEDITA.—From the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, we learn that a difficulty has arisen with the Confederate Government, in relation to the circumstances connected with the paroling of the officers and crew of the Mercedita, which circumstances, we are further told, "are of an unusual character, and indeed without parallel." It is rumored in naval circles at the North that the point in dispute, is in regard to the right of the Confederates to the possession of the Mercedita, which was actually surrendered by Capt. Stellwagen to Commodore Ingraham. It is said, but we do not know with what truth, that Capt. Stellwagen believes that the Federal Government is bound in honor to give up the Mercedita, and that finding the Navy Department indisposed to adopt his views he has tendered his resignation.

MEMBERS FREEZING TO DEATH.—The following extract of a letter from a lady, written recently from Memphis, is published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

It is distressing to see how the darkies are brought here on the cars. I do believe that I have seen two thousand brought in a day, and they are here in the most abject poverty possible. We have had some very cold weather of late, and one night there were seventy-two frozen to death in a cotton shed. There is no room for the poor creatures, and hundreds of their children have died.

☞ CHARLESTON WATCH-WORK BESTOWED.—Some of the admirers of General Robert E. Lee, in Baltimore, have sent to Richmond a pair of gold spurs, of beautiful workmanship, which will be duly presented to that distinguished officer.